



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

LECHE'S ANATOMY OF THE PELVIC REGION IN THE INSECTIVORA.¹—In this work the osseous, nervous, and muscular anatomy of the pelvic region of many species of insectivores is fully considered in about a hundred pages of text, and illustrated with ten well-executed plates. The examples described include *Galeopithecus*, two species of *Tupaia*, a *Macroscelides*, *Parasorex socialis*, *Erinaceus europaeus*, *Centetes ecaudatus*, *Hemicentetes variegatus*, *Ericulus nigrescens*, both forms of *Myogale*, *Urotrichus*, three species of *Talpa*, *Condylura cristata*, *Scapanus breweri*, two forms of *Sorex*, *Crossopus fodiens*, *Blarina brevicauda*, three kinds of *Crocidura*, and *Chrysochloris inaurata*. Thus every family of Insectivora is represented, excepting the *Myrhomidæ* and *Solenodontidæ*. The os acetubuli or fourth bone of the os inonminatum is figured in various carnivores and rodents as well as in insectivores, and is stated to be present in marsupials and edentates. This bone was first noted by Cuvier, and called by him "os cotyloidien," but has since been very generally ignored by naturalists.

GAUDRY'S "LES ENCHAINEMENTS DU MONDE ANIMAL."²—Though this able and eloquent French palæontologist states that the aim of all researches among extinct forms is to find the plan of creation, he yet admits the evolution of the animals of one epoch from those of the preceding, and believes that the full scheme of life-development will one day be discovered. The various classes of articulates, fishes and reptiles, are reviewed with the purpose of bringing into prominence the relations which connect the extinct fauna with each other and with recent forms.

But while our author admits that the passage from species to species, genus to genus, and family to family is fully proved, he states that palæozoic fossils have not yet furnished positive proof of the passage of animals from one class to another, since the principal classes of marine invertebrates were present in the Cambrian, and the Permian reptiles are as unlike fishes as possible.

REPORT OF THE U. S. COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES FOR 1881.—This bulky volume is not inferior in size to any of its predecessors in the series, and in fact is rather thicker, numbering 1146 pages. Nearly half the volume is occupied with materials for a history of the mackerel fishery by Messrs. Goode, Collins, Earll and Clark. The purely scientific portion is devoted to a list by Professor H. E. Webster and James E. Benedict, of the chaetopod worms discovered at Cape Cod, nearly twenty new species being described and figured. Mr. John A. Ryder reports on the protozoa and protophytes as the primary or indirect source

¹ Zur Anatomie der Beckenregion bei Insectivora mit besonderer Berücksichtigung ihrer morphologischen Beziehungen zu derjenigen anderer Säugethiere, von Wilhelm Leche. Mit 10 tafeln. Stockholm, 1883.

² Les Enchainements du Monde Animal dans les temps géologiques. Fossiles primaires. Par Albert Gaudry, Paris, 1883.